



Fourth Quarter 1998

HOLIDAY ISSUE

POLLUTION PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR PM-10

On August 2, 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) for PM-10 in the Maricopa County Nonattainment Area. The FIP addressed four categories of sources which were not adequately controlled: unpaved parking lots, unpaved shoulders, vacant lots and agricultural fields and aprons.

The Arizona Legislature adopted a Best Management Practices (BMP) program for agriculture in 1998. The state's Agricultural BMP Committee held its initial meeting in September 1998 and will continue to meet into the foreseeable future until the BMPs are developed.

For the remaining three categories, the FIP included a rule to implement controls. Maricopa County and local cities and towns are working to increase resources to enforce existing local rules. In addition, Maricopa County and local cities and towns are revising existing rules and/or developing new local ordinances or codes to replace the federal rule. However, we currently estimate that the federal rule will remain in place until fall of 1999.

The FIP includes an outreach program to educate and inform owners and operators of affected unpaved parking lots, unpaved roads, and vacant lots. This approach allows time for the owners and operators of dust sources to satisfy the rule's requirements. After May 1, 1999, EPA will conduct

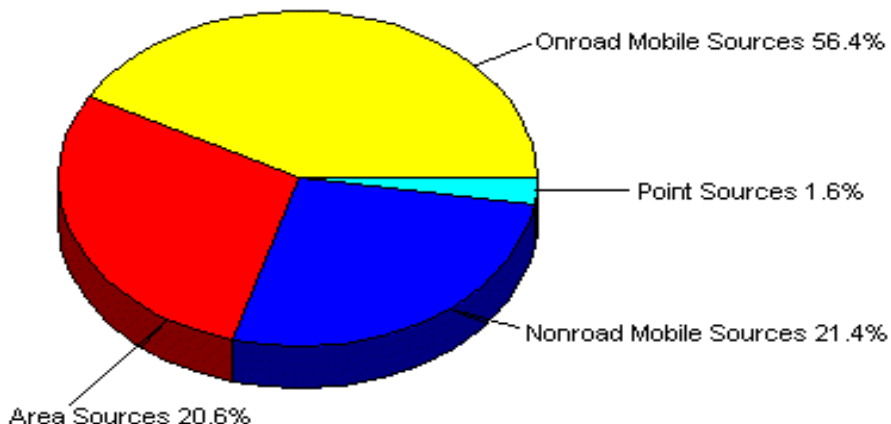
inspections to make sure that dust sources are properly controlled. Several cities and towns already began education and outreach efforts for these dust sources this winter.

Ways to control dust from these

For more information, you can call toll-free 1-800-300-2193 or visit EPA's Region 9 website at <http://www.epa.gov/region09/air>.

1994 Regional PM-10 Emissions

Percent Total Emissions - Annual



sources include:

- Applying gravel, chemical stabilizers or organic soil stabilizers, or paving over unpaved parking lots and unpaved roads frequently travelled. (Note: Some cities require paving of unpaved parking lots.)
- Applying water or other dust suppressants when vacant lots are weeded. (Note: Mowing will be exempt from Maricopa County's earthmoving permitting requirements.)
- Applying dust suppressants or revegetating vacant lots disturbed by vehicles or other activities.
- Fencing off or placing barriers on vacant lots to prevent vehicles from trespassing.

Inside This Issue

PM10 FIP	1
Vehicle Repair/Retrofit Program	2
Garden Equipment Program	2
Learning Environmental Lingo	2
Rule Workshop Schedule	3
Woodburning Program	3
SBEAP Website Improvements	3
Compliance Inspections	4
Rulemaking Process	5
Air Aquarium	6
Compliance Workshops	6
Joint AAI/MCESD Conference	7
Cool Websites	7

NEW PROGRAMS: Voluntary Vehicle Repair and Retrofit Program

Beginning early next year, if a vehicle fails the emissions test and the owner cannot afford the repairs, the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) may be able to help. The Voluntary Vehicle Repair and Retrofit (VVR&R) Program will provide for the installation of an emission upgrade kit (catalyst) designed to reduce the exhaust emissions from 1,280 automobiles. MCESD will use retrofit kits supplied by Neutronics Enterprises, Inc.; this company has run a successful pilot program in San Diego County for the past three years. Neutronics has chosen John Rang of Kachina Automotive Equipment, Inc. as the master distributor for Maricopa County. A contract between MCESD and Kachina was to go before the Board of Supervisors for approval on December 16, 1998. The contract between Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and MCESD for this program's funding was approved by the Board on November 18, 1998.

Certain requirements must be met in order to participate in the program:

- The owner must be willing to participate;
- Vehicles must fail the emissions test;
- Vehicles must be titled in Arizona and registered in the nonattainment area for at least the previous 24 months;
- Vehicles must be a model year 1987 or older;
- Vehicles must be functionally operable.

Each owner is required to pay the first \$100 as a co-payment. MCESD will pay up to an additional \$400 for repairs on each vehicle or an additional \$500 for each retrofit kit and installation.

For more information, call Amy Rex at 506-6016.

EXPANDED PROGRAMS: "A Plug for Clean Air" to Include Garden Equipment

The Community Services Division will be expanding the Residential Lawnmower Retirement Program to include all gas-powered lawn equipment in March of 1999, and will partner with SRP to administer the program. Those who turn in a gas-powered lawnmower will receive a \$100 voucher toward the purchase of an electric lawnmower. Those who turn in other gas-powered lawn and garden equipment will receive a \$50 voucher toward the purchase of lower-emitting equipment.

During March and April, 1998, MCESD ran a successful residential lawnmower trade-in, together with SRP and APS. Under "A Plug for Cleaner Air", Maricopa County residents were able to reduce pollution and save money. The program exceeded its goal of retiring 2,000 gas-powered lawnmowers by 442. Owners received a \$100 voucher toward the purchase of an electric lawnmower. Retiring gas-powered lawnmowers eliminated 33 tons per year of VOCs and 240 tons per year of carbon monoxide.

The "Make a Clean Cut" program, which retired 1,000 high-emitting commercial lawnmowers earlier this year, will run again in the fall of 1999. MCESD will again partner with SRP and A to Z Equipment Rentals & Sales to offer a \$200 voucher when commercial users retire their high-emitting lawnmowers for lower-emitting ones. The commercial program reduced 353 tons of VOCs and 2,585 tons of carbon monoxide from being emitted into the air.

For more information, call Amy Rex at 506-6016.

LEARNING ENVIRONMENTAL LINGO

Do regulatory terms sound like a foreign language? If so, you're not alone. Here are some common terms:

BACT - Best Available Control Technology. An emissions limitation, based on the maximum degree of air pollution reduction, that is achievable through certain production methods, after taking into account energy, economic, and environmental impacts and other costs. BACT does not permit emissions in excess of those allowed under any applicable Clean Air Act provisions.

RACT - Reasonably Available Control Technology. Control technology that is reasonably available and both technologically and economically feasible. RACT is generally applied to existing sources in nonattainment areas and is usually less stringent than new source performance standards.

MACT - Maximum Available Control Technology. The emission standard requiring the maximum reduction of hazardous emissions while taking cost and feasibility into account. By law, the MACT must not be less than the average emission level achieved by control on the best performing 12% of existing industrial and utility sources.

FIP - Federal Implementation Plan. A federally implemented plan to achieve attainment of air quality standards when a State cannot develop an adequate plan.

SIP - State Implementation Plan. A detailed description of the programs a State will use to carry out its responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. SIPs are collections of the regulations used by a State to reduce air pollution. The EPA must approve each SIP, and the public is given opportunities to participate in the review and approval.

AIR QUALITY RULE PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

These are the public workshops the Air Quality Division has scheduled for the first quarter of 1999. All public workshops will be held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560, Phoenix. Draft copies of the rules are available at least one week prior to the workshop at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call our workshop update line at 506-0169. The workshop schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available on our website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>.

January 7th

Rule 310 (Open Fugitive Dust Sources) at 9am

January 21st

Rule 200 (Permit Requirements) at 9am

New Rule 202 (Permit Requirements for Earthmoving Operations) at 10am

New Rule 203 (Controlled Open Burning) at 11am

Rule 315 (Spray Coating Operations) at 1pm

Rule 345 (Vehicle Refinishing) & General Permit for Automotive Refinishing at 2pm

Rule 352 (Gasoline Delivery Vessels) at 3pm

Rule 353 (Transfer of Gasoline into Stationary Storage Dispensing Tanks) at 3:45pm

February 4th

Rule 318 (Approval of Residential Woodburning Devices) & Residential Woodburning Restriction Ordinance at 9am

March 18th

Rule 280 (Fees) at 9am *[Tentative]*



RESIDENTIAL WOODBURNING RESTRICTION PROGRAM

The 1998-1999 winter season marks the fifth year that Maricopa County has conducted a Residential Woodburning Restriction Program.

On days during October through February, when the Valley's air pollution is expected to reach unhealthy levels, Maricopa County declares a High Air Pollution Advisory. During a High Air Pollution Advisory, residents are not allowed to use their fireplace for a 24-hour period (from 10 am to 10 am the following day). Since beginning the Residential Woodburning Restriction Program, Maricopa County has declared 40 High Air Pollution Advisories and there have been 8 days on which air pollution has reached unhealthy levels.

Before lighting a fireplace, residents should call the Maricopa County Air

Quality Update line at 506-6400 to find out if a High Air Pollution Advisory has been declared. For detailed information about the Residential Woodburning Restriction Program, call the Clean Air Hotline at 253-2687. Since Maricopa County began the Residential Woodburning Restriction Program, residents have made over 300,000 calls to the Maricopa County woodburning phone line and about 100,000 calls to the Clean Air Hotline.

So we all can continue to enjoy the Valley's winter weather, residents should remember these simple tips:

- Don't use your fireplace, when Maricopa County has declared a High Air Pollution Advisory.
- Burn only dry wood.
- Give your fire a generous air supply.
- Have your chimney inspected and swept by a professional chimney sweep
- Watch your chimney for heavy smoke - this means that your wood is not burning efficiently.

SBEAP WEBSITE - NEW & IMPROVED!

The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) website has been completely redesigned for a cleaner look and easier navigation. The web development team worked for several months to make sure the site would be comprehensive and easy to understand, while still providing necessary technical information. New areas have been added, including "News & Events", "Dust Control", "FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)", and a Site Map.

The redesigned page was launched November 1st. Since the site is constantly being updated and improved, if you haven't checked it out lately, you need to take a look!

The SBEAP homepage is located at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap.

DON'T WASTE YOUR FUTURE!

Prepare Your Company For A Compliance Inspection

Under Arizona laws, state county, and local regulatory offices have the authority to inspect a company at any reasonable time. This means that a company subject to air, waste, and water regulations could be visited by one or more different inspectors during a year. Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) routinely conducts unannounced inspections, so an inspector may arrive at your company without prior notice.

Before the inspection:

- ◇ Be prepared. Monitor your company's activities so you keep up-to-date and in compliance with the environmental regulations.
- ◇ Ask questions. You can call your MCESD or EPA office anonymously and ask questions about the regulations if you are unsure of whether your company is in compliance.
- ◇ Make sure there is someone at the company that can accompany an inspector if you are away.
- ◇ Make sure your environmental records are up-to-date and in order so you can easily find them during the inspection. How you organize your records is up to you - the key is making sure that records can be easily retrieved during an inspection. Some common records reviewed include permits, inspection logs, equipment and operating records, waste shipping papers, sampling or monitoring data, and material safety data sheets.

When the inspector arrives:

- ◇ Be sure to see the inspector's identification badge and get a business card. It's important for you to know exactly who the inspector is and what division he or she represents.
- ◇ Ask the reason for the inspection. The inspection

could be a complaint investigation, routine inspection, or part of a special EPA compliance initiative.

- ◇ Accompany the inspector at all times. The inspector may not recognize unique safety hazards at your company.
- ◇ Be cooperative. This will be helpful in getting the inspection done quickly and efficiently. Ask for a written inspection report. Remember, inspection reports are public records and you have a right to know the findings.

Common Air Quality Violations:

- Installing and/or operating equipment without permits;
- Not keeping records required by permits;
- Discharging air contaminants (pollutants) in excess of permit limits;
- Not maintaining pollution control equipment;
- Not in compliance with permit conditions.

Common Hazardous Waste Violations:

- Not evaluating wastes to find out if they are hazardous;
- Missing or inaccurate records (e.g., manifests, inspection logs, training records);
- Containers of hazardous waste open or in poor condition;
- Improperly disposing of waste (e.g., throwing in trash dumpsters, on the ground);
- Improperly treating wastes (e.g., allowing solvents to evaporate off rags, filters).

Common Wastewater Violations:

- Installing new wastewater treatment equipment without a permit;
- Discharging wastewaters without a permit or permission of local wastewater plant;
- Unpermitted discharges into drains, storm sewers or on-site septic systems.

After the inspection:

If your company receives a Notice of Violation (NOV) after an inspection, here are some simple things to remember:

- ◇ Be sure that you read and understand the NOV. If you have questions about anything, ask what you need to do to correct violations;
- ◇ Follow the instructions in the NOV and take timely actions to correct violations. As violations are corrected, document this information;
- ◇ Most regulators provide some flexibility to companies in responding to NOV's, if it is known that you are working on the problem;
- ◇ Keep the inspector informed of your progress in correcting violations. Remember that your company remains in violation (and subject to enforcement action). It is still important to return to compliance as quickly as possible;
- ◇ Don't throw the NOV away;
- ◇ Ask for an explanation of the enforcement process. Receiving an NOV is to be taken seriously, but it doesn't necessarily mean the company will also receive a penalty. The NOV is just the first step in the enforcement process. Often, when a company works diligently to correct violations, fines or penalties are not sought;
- ◇ Failure to respond to the NOV and take corrective measures will usually result in a more serious enforcement action (i.e., fines or penalties).

THE RULEMAKING PROCESS

By Patricia Nelson

I'm here to tell you something about the rulemaking process and how important industry involvement is. I used to sit on the industry side and read rules and wonder who writes these and what does it involve? Now I am one of the rulewriters myself and I am finding out how complex an issue it is and how much discussion goes on.

The first thing I learned was just when you think you are done with a draft rule you find out more information from a stakeholder or an EPA official or a staff member that warrants further investigation. It seems like you are never "done" with a draft and they always keep coming back to haunt you.

How does the rulemaking process start? It usually starts with a model rule from EPA. The Clean Air Act gave EPA the authority to carry out the Clean Air Act program based upon the health-based national ambient air quality standards. The standards were to be met through the application of control technology. EPA publishes a CTG or Control Technology Guidance Manual, which is a background document that provides state and local authorities with an information base for proceeding with their own regulations. A CTG contains a review of current knowledge and data concerning technology, costs and impacts of various emissions control techniques. A CTG usually contains the basic requirements that state and local authorities should follow. States can be stricter than the EPA and in fact must be stricter than national standards in non-attainment areas. So, first we model the draft rule based upon a national rule and the CTG. Then we obtain rules from different states in order to obtain more insight into the rules that the states may be adopting: there may be a state

wherein a particular environmental condition or a particular industry governs the logic behind the draft rule. Also, we have to look at our non-attainment status for CO, ozone or PM10.

After all of this, we publish our first draft rule. This is put onto the internet one to two weeks before the first public workshop. Then we hold a public workshop wherein both the public and our air quality staff may attend and make comments. Usually anywhere from 1-8 workshops are held for each rule, dependent upon the complexity of the rule, the amount of comments we receive, and how much discussion is warranted. This is where you, the public and the stakeholders, come into play. You are the experts in your particular field, so you are the ones who know best about your particular operations and the pitfalls that may occur. Sometimes a rule may govern only one unique industry. For example, we have a rule that was written for the rubber sports ball manufacturing industry. There is only one other rubber sports ball manufacturing plant in the country besides the one in the county. The county also has a law for cotton seed oil processing, of which there was only one plant in the county. How do we write the rules with no federal standard or guidelines to go by? We look at other states' rules to see if they have a rule that would apply and we consult the particular industry for guidance. Therefore, you can see the amount of involvement that was necessary on that particular industry's part since there was only one stakeholder involved.

Comments from stakeholders can be written or oral. What happens to these comments? They are addressed - each and every one of them. We are under no obligation to address the oral ones, but we do. Both written and oral comments are responded to in a separate "Comments and Responses" document. If the comments fit the

intent of the rule and are apropos, we incorporate them into the rule. This document goes to legal review here at the county and then on to the Board of Supervisors for adoption. These are public record, so you may obtain a copy from the rulewriter or call the rulewriter to see how your comment was addressed.

Anywhere in the rule process, an issue may come up that takes you back to your initial draft. Our lawyer may see something she doesn't approve of, or a stakeholder may bring up a substantive point, or EPA may hold up the process by either finding a problem with the rule or they may put out an amendment to the rule after you already forwarded your draft for legal review.

Contractors need to get involved too. If you are hiring a contractor to help you design a process or a control system or a product, it would be wise to ask them to check the county air quality rules before they proceed so that the service they are performing for you will be in compliance.

Industry involvement in the rule making process is pivotal. The county is very accommodating. They may not be able to accommodate every comment, but they do try. Rules are written for industry and they are better if you help us along the way and give us the specifics. We may tell you up front that we cannot change the rule to address your comment because we already know that EPA will not approve it, having read this information in a guidance document or due to Maricopa County being a non-attainment area for CO, ozone and PM-10.

So please, get involved in the rulemaking process that affects your industry.

AIR AQUARIUM: The County's Newest Educational Tool

Maricopa County worked with Scene Art to create an Air-aquarium as a tool that visually explains the impact of pollution on the Valley. Viewing the brown cloud in this interactive display allows Valley residents to see the effects of particulate matter on visibility in the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Al Brown, Maricopa County Environmental Services Director, said "The air-aquarium is a great tool for people to use for showing the various stages of air quality and the impact pollution has on our environment."

The brown cloud is made up of a mixture of materials that can include smoke, soot, dust, salts, acids, and metals. Particulate matter also forms when gases emitted from motor vehicles and industry undergo chemical reactions in the atmosphere. In our Valley, these pollutants come primarily from cars and diesel trucks, industrial sources, wood burning fireplaces and to a much lesser degree the brown cloud is affected by dust from construction and agriculture.

Actually particulate matter that makes-up the brown cloud is in the air year-round, it just becomes more visible during the winter because of the angle of the sun. On "Bad Visibility Days," the city and the mountains look hazy or disappear completely, because particulate matter impairs our visibility by scattering and absorbing light and reducing how far and how clearly we can see.

Not only does Particulate Matter decrease our visibility – blanketing the Valley in a Brown Cloud, but it impacts our health and environment. Because of its small size, particulate matter bypasses the body's filtering system and can be very harmful. Toxic and cancer-causing chemicals can be carried by particulate matter into the lung. Major health concerns include, effects on breathing and respiratory

functions, aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and damage to lung tissue. Children, the elderly, and people with respiratory problems are most sensitive to the effects of particulate matter.

Particulate matter may injure crops, trees and shrubs, reduce crop yields, and cause damage to metal surfaces, fabrics, etc. Regular and frequent impairment of visibility from particulate matter is not natural to our Valley; visibility immediately outside our urban area is some of the best in the United States.

Pollution Statistics

- More than 75 percent of winter pollution is related to automobile use.
- For every 25 miles driven, one pound of carbon monoxide and other pollution is emitted into the air we breathe.
- Valley commuters who bike or walk to work reduce air pollution by 79,078 pounds per day.
- Valley residents drive almost 60 million miles every weekday; this is expected to increase to 76 million miles per weekday by 2005.
- Air pollution costs Valley residents more than \$420 million a year in health related costs.
- Health effects caused from pollution include increased risk of heart disease, asthma, a weakened immune system, etc.

Pollution Fighting Tips

Every person can make a difference in the fight to reduce air pollution. Here's how:

- Reduce driving
- Carpool, vanpool, ride the bus, bike, walk, telecommute or work a compressed schedule
- Don't burn fires on high pollution advisory days
- Combine errands

For more information on reducing Valley air pollution, contact the Regional Public Transportation Authority (RPTA) at 602/262-RIDE or to schedule a presentation of the air-aquarium, contact Courtney James at

506-6948.

COMPLIANCE WORKSHOPS

Questions about Air Quality Compliance?? Come to our Compliance Workshops!

From January through March, the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department will offer a free 2-hour workshop on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. These workshops will be held in the 5th floor classroom at 1001 N. Central and are designed to help business owners and operators understand air quality compliance. Topics include: Air Quality Permit Conditions, O&M Plans, Modifications, Recordkeeping, Pollution Prevention, MACT standards, Emissions Inventory and Enforcement. We will do our best to tailor the workshop to your needs. Call 506-5150 to register.

Also, SBEAP will be holding a Compliance Cooperation Workshop in March, 1999 for facilities conducting cleaning, preparation and organic coating operations. This workshop will provide regulatory and technical information, as well as pollution prevention alternatives. The exact date and location have not been decided yet, so call SBEAP at 506-5150 or check the SBEAP website at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap for further information as it becomes available.



JOINT AAI/MCESD IMPLEMENTATION & POLICY CONFERENCE

On November 19th, a joint breakfast seminar was put on by the Arizona Association of Industries (AAI) and the Air Quality Division of Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) at the Grace Inn in Ahwatukee. It was aimed at any facility owner or operator that needs to modify an existing permit, uses an air toxic compound in its process, has an Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Plan and has a need to be up-to-date on Maricopa County's new Permit Operations Manual. The bulk of the meeting was comprised of presentations by the staff members of the Air Quality Division that were aimed at helping the business community streamline the regulatory process.

Approximately 200 attendees were present, including Air Quality Planning, Permitting and Compliance staff. After a warm welcome from both David Kirchner, chairman of the AAI Science and Environment Committee, and Al Brown, MCESD Director, Steve Peplau, Air Quality Division Manager, spoke about guidelines for O&M Plans for control devices. Handouts detailed the minimum requirements for an O&M Plan that the County expects to insure that the control device is operating properly, and also included some sample O&M plan checklists. The requirements include quantification of key parameters and operations log sheets (completed daily). If automatic data recording systems are used, then information on its measurement frequency and how the information will be recorded should be included. Maintenance checklists should include the following: date, identification of individual performing the maintenance, results of inspections and corrective actions to be taken, to name a few.

Roger Ferland, chairman of the AAI Air Committee, then spoke on Rule 220,

which addresses non-Title V permit provisions. He discussed industry's responsibility under the rule to streamline the permitting process.

Randy Cooper, an MCESD Permitting Engineer, discussed the 10 most common problems associated with permit applications. These included the following: process descriptions not included, emissions not supported, control devices and efficiencies are not described sufficiently, applicable requirements not identified, proposed limitations are not supported, signatures are omitted or else not signed by the responsible official, deadlines for submittal are not met, O&M plans are faulty or omitted, current & proposed monitoring /recordkeeping information is not included, and, last but not least, people don't talk to us about their problems. Randy's captivating, spirited speech kept the crowd both interested and amused.

Harry Chiu, head of non-Title V Permitting, discussed the Best Available Control (BACT) Trigger, as well as explaining Rule 241, Section 301. Harry explained the County policy on evaluating emission levels of

a permit application or revision of a new source or modification of an existing source. These are based upon RACT emission levels, which take into account the effect of an inherently integrated control equipment and an emission source that has the effect and/or limitations incorporated into the permit as an enforceable permit condition. Harry also defined the terms "increase in emissions", "actual emissions" and "potential to emit".

Dale Lieb, head of Title V Permitting, spoke about the Air Toxics Policy, which is intended to provide a consistent regulatory mechanism during the permitting process covering the release of toxic emissions into the air. Dale discussed the procedures for the issuance of an air quality permit to a currently unpermitted facility and for permit renewals for facilities which had their first air quality permit issued after January 1, 1990.

Attendees were provided with a large packet of handouts to assist them with their permit and O&M Plan endeavors.

COOL WEBSITES

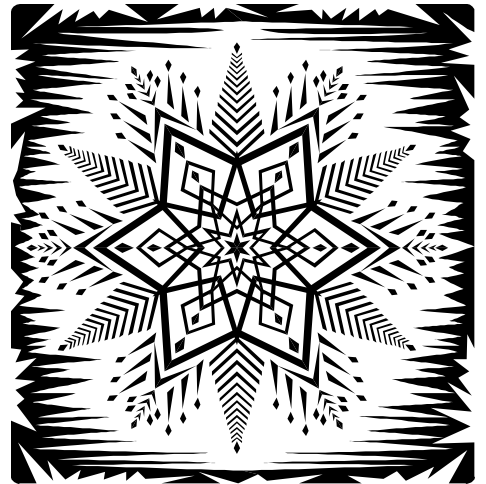
If you know of a website you think other readers would like to see, e-mail dromesbu@esenvmgt.maricopa.gov.

- * The Environmental Yellow Pages, the environmental industry's most frequently used telephone directory, is located at <http://www.enviroyellowpages.com>.
- * The Pacific Northwest Pollution Prevention Resource Center at <http://www.pprc.org/pprc/> has information on reducing waste and saving money for various industries, including Fiberglass Reinforced Plastics and Paints and Coatings Manufacturing.
- * The Coating Alternatives Guide (CAGE) provides recommendations on low-VOC/low-HAP alternative coating technologies that small and medium sized coatings businesses can employ in their current coating processes. CAGE is located at <http://cage.rti.org>.
- * The Paints and Coatings Resource Center (P&CRC) provide regulatory compliance and pollution prevention information to individual organic coating facilities, industry vendors and suppliers, federal, state and local agencies, academia, and other interested parties. P&CRC is located at <http://www.paintcenter.org>.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

REDUCE WASTE!

We have a great new idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - read *Visibility* on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* in full color. Each new issue is available on the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>. You can also receive notification when each new issue is available via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@esenvmgt.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-6794.



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is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at (602) 506-6794, by mail at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85004, or by email at dromesbu@esenvmgt.maricopa.gov.